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ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

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Valuable Slaves.

To be ſold on Thurſday, the 15th day of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Mattox-Bridge,

TEN or FIFTEEN valuable Virginia born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women and children, among whom are ſome valuable houſe-carpenters: they are part of the eſtate of Mr. FRANCIS JETT, deceaſed.—Six months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid, and 5 per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready-money by the EXECUTORS.

Weſtmoreland County,
Jan. 22, 1787.

FORMERLY by advertiſement I requeſted all thoſe that were indebted to me to come and ſettle their accounts, but little regard was paid thereto.——I once more, and for the laſt time in this way, call upon every one that is indebted to me either by bond, bill, promiſſary note, open account, or otherwiſe to come and pay the ſame.—Likewiſe all thoſe that I owe, or may think I do owe them, to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted and paid by myſelf in my life-time—for I am determined to have my accounts ſettled (if poſſible) and that ſpeedily, as I intend once more to croſs the Atlantic. By this method I mean to prevent accounts being trumped up againſt my eſtate after I am gone, that probably would never have appeared had I been on the ſpot, or alive.—For in the courſe of thirty odd years that I have been in buſineſs too many accounts of this deſcription have I ſeen.—There is on hand about a thouſand pounds firſt coſt of choice GOODS, that may be had on good terms.—Alſo, TWO LOTS, one of them improved on and both have lately been fenced in.—Alſo ſome NEGROES that I will either ſell or hire.

JOHN MUIR.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all perſons from dealing with any of my ſervants in any manner whatever, except it be by my particular orders; as I ſhall deal with them as the law directs.

SEINES,

OF an excellent quality and various ſizes; alſo ſmall CABLES fit for bay or river craft, to be ſold cheap by

D. and I. M'PHERSON.

Alexandria, Feb. 1. 1787.

Genuine Stoughton's Bitters,

May be had at the Printing-Office.

LAND for Sale.

For ſale at the foot of the Blue-Ridge, near Snickers's Gap in Loudon County, Virginia,

A TRACT of LAND containing about 2300 acres, very well calculated for farming. There is on this tract nine tenements, it is well watered, with ſome improved meadow, and a large quantity of ground capable of being reclaimed and converted into good timothy meadow.—For the convenience of ſuch perſons as wiſh for a leſs quantity than is contained in this tract, we propoſe to lay it off in lots of about 150 acres each, any number of which may be purchaſed upon application.—The terms may be known by applying to the Subſcribers in Weſtmoreland County, Virginia, to Mr. THOMAS GRIGGS in Berkeley County near Charles-Town, or to Mr. JEREMIAH SANFORD near the premiſes, who will ſhew the land.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON,
CORBIN WASHINGTON.

Buſhfield, Jan. 22, 1787.

A Variety of Ladies

BAN-BOXES,

To be Sold at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, Jan. 24, 1787.

Groceries, &c.

For ſale on the loweſt terms for caſh or produce, by

John Murray and Co.

By wholeſale and retail, at their ſtore on Prince-ſtreet, the following articles, viz.

OLD Grenada ſpirit,
Weſt-India rum,
Country ditto,
Brandy,
Arrack,
Madera, Port, Malaga, Teneriff, Faval, Liſbon, } Wines.
Bohea and green teas,
Loaf and muſcovado ſugars,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Raiſins and indigo,
Salt,
Ginger, nutmegs and pepper,
Soal leather,
Vinegar,
Geneva,
Pickled lobſters,
Mackerel and codfiſh,
Dry codfiſh,
Spermaceti and liver oil,
Seal blubber,
Whalebone and ſoap,
Mens' and womens' large and ſtrong leather ſhoes,
Double and ſingle Glouceſter and Rhode-Iſland cheeſe,
London porter,
4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. nails,
White and yellow paint,
10 by 8 window-glaſs,
Butter in firkins,
Cotton,
Pewter plates, diſhes and ſpoons,
Molaſſes,
Engliſh canvas, No. 1, 2 and 3.

Alſo, a ſmall aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and a two-ſtory HOUSE FRAME of 22 feet by 28.—Several RIDING CHAIRS with harneſs complete and well finiſhed.

LOTS on Duke, Fairfax, Pitt, and Water ſtreets, to be let on ground-rent or ſold in fee ſimple.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1787.

Well bought Goods,

For COST and CHARGES.

THE public are requeſted to obſerve that WILLIAM PRIOR has left his remarkably cheap aſſortment of IRISH LINENS, DOWLAS, OSNABURGS, BROWN ROLLS, PRINTED LINENS, CALICOES, CHINTZES, MUSLINS, BANDANO HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain and Spotted LAWNS, and GOWN PATTERNS, with JOHN MURRAY and CO. who will diſpoſe of them for ready-money only, at the uſual low prices, by wholeſale.

Alexandria, Jan. 18, 1787.

To be LET on Ground-rent,

SEVERAL LOTS of different dimenſions, ſituated on Duke and Royal ſtreets.—For terms apply to Mr. NATHANIEL C. HUNTER, at Dumfries, or at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, Feb. 8, 1787.

RAN away from the Subſcriber on the 9th inſt. an apprentice boy, named JOHN LONG, about 17 years of age, with a remarkable ſulky look: He had on when he went away an old beaver hat newly dreſſed, brown cloth coat, fuſtian jacket with ſleeves, linſey waiſtcoat, cloth breeches and white ſtockings.—Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him home, ſhall receive SIX-PENCE reward.

ROBERT WHITACRE.

Alexandria, Jan. 31, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber living in Loudon County, near Mr. Samuel Love's ſtore, an Iriſh indented ſervant, named JOHN MEAGHAN, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, very much freckled, has coarſe red hair, ſpeaks faſt and broad, ſays he was bred a ſhoemaker, and that he has waited on gentlemen, can dreſs hair and manage horſes: He had on and took with him, a brown cloth coat lapelled, one red cloth waiſtcoat, one white ſhag lapelled ditto, one nankeen ditto, two pair of nankeen breeches, one fine white ſhirt, two ſtocks, one oſnaburg ſhirt, one pair of coarſe thick ſoaled ſhoes and buckles, one pair of coarſe ſtockings, and an old beaver hat.—Whoever delivers the ſaid ſervant to me, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, and if ſecured in any gaol ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to one half of the above reward.

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

January 18, 1787.

William H. Powell and Company,

Have for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms,

Excellent London Porter.

Alexandria, Jan. 18, 1787.

R. W. Aſhton and Company,

Have juſt imported and are now opening for ſale on the loweſt terms, by the piece, for caſh, crop tobacco, wheat or flour, the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE broad-cloths well laid in,
Ribbons of different ſorts,
Fine cotton handkerchiefs,
Calamancoes,
Clear lawns,
Cambricks,
Gauzes,
Luſtrings and other kinds of ſilk,
Taffetas,
Umbrellas,
White ſilk ſtockings,
Silk jacket patterns,
A few pieces of brown linen,
Souchong and hyſon tea in pound caniſters,
Pepper, &c.
Alſo, a variety of WET and DRY GOODS, by wholeſale or retail.

Alexandria, Jan. 18, 1787.

William Hartſhorne and Company,

Have for ſale at their ſtore on Col. Hooe's wharf, for ready pay,

VERY good Ticklenburgs and German Oſnaburgs by the piece, Window Glaſs 10 by 8 in boxes, Iriſh Beef in barrels, genuine Port Wine in pipes and barrels, Fayal Wine in pipes and quarter caſks, Antigua Rum by the hogſhead or barrel, Bar-Iron, and a variety of DRY-GOODS as uſual.

A 20 foot LOT on Duke-ſtreet, near William Buſhby's corner houſe, to be ſold or let on ground-rent; alſo ſeveral other LOTS in different ſituations, to be rented or ſold.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night from the Potomack Company, an Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL MACKEY, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, ſhort black hair, blue-gray eyes, marked with the ſmall-pox, a ſcar on his forehead and another on the left ſide of his neck, and a dark ſour countenance: He had on when he went away a white fearnaught jacket with one pocket flap on the right ſide, white kerſey overalls, coarſe felt hat, country ſhoes, and oſnaburg ſhirt, but may have ſtolen other clothes.—It is ſuppoſed he went away with PATRICK ROWELEN, a freeman, about 5 feet nine inches high, well made, ſhort ſandy hair, ſmooth faced, and a good countenance: He had on a brown jacket lined with red baize, and gray coating overalls.—He had two paſſes ſigned by James Smith, one for himſelf and the other for James Buyers.—Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that he may be got again, ſhall have if taken 10 miles from home TEN DOLLARS, and if taken at a greater diſtance, the above reward and reaſonable charges if brought home.

RICHARDSON STUART.

Great-Falls of Potomack Dec. 26, 1786.

RAN away from the Subſcribers in November laſt, two apprentice lads, one named WILLIAM RIGNEY, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high: He had on and took with him one cloth coat, one fuſtian waiſtcoat, two ſhirts, two pair of trouſers, one pair of ſtockings and one pair of ſhoes.—The other named MORGAN HOGE, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high: He had on and took with him two ſuits of apparel.——Whoever takes up ſaid lads and brings them to their maſters again, ſhall be entitled to a reward of TWO SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE, or in proportion for either of them.

JAMES MOORE,
JOHN COFFEE.

Waterford, Loudon County, Jan. 1, 1787.

T O N, January 19.
PONDENT informs us, that the
he reſpectable and loyal county of
ate call for a part of the militia, to
rt our free and happy conſtitution,
againſt the hoſtile attacks of our
enemies, manifeſted the warmeſt
n, and that five times the number
ere required, might have been
greateſt eaſe, if there had been
But that ſome few individuals,
embarraſſed in their circumſtances,
a long time ſuſpected, at leaſt,
urgents; who, for very good
uous advocates for a depreciating
and for obſtructing the channels of
were very induſtrious and *open*, in
eir little powers, to counteract the
It is, however, to be hoped, that
ill be *marked*, as well as known, by
that, upon the meeting of a certain
rt of the conſtitution which provides,
ll be the judge of the qualifications
will be attended to, and put in prac-
it is high time for a legiſlative opi-
d, that no man ſhould be permitted
e of truſt or profit, under the con-
ſcovers, whatever he may pretend,
al enemy to that conſtitution, and
he rights, privileges and properties
JORITY of the State.
noon, a writing, called a *petition*,
xcellency JAMES BOWDOIN, Eſq;
e the Council, from a committee of
led at Rutland, ſigned *Samuel Slo-*
id to be in behalf, of the inſurgents
f Worceſter and Hampſhire, was
and preſented to his Excellency,
laid before the Council. In this
called, they *propoſe*, that if govern-
nd a body of militia to Worceſter,
peaceably to their reſpective homes,
he ſitting of the court at that place.
e of inſurgents, according to the re-
enger, conſiſted only of perſons be-
unty of Worceſter, and therefore
e for the orderly conduct of the
Berkſhire inſurgents; and it is
that even thoſe of Worceſter, when
to oppoſe them, will regard the
eir committees any more than they
endations of their conventions.—
contents of the above paper in the
ght, as far as we learn, they are
ſurd, and can by no means juſtify
laxing their efforts for reſtoring
ation of law and juſtice.

T F O R D, January 22.
n received from Springfield, this
n, that the militia to the amount of
n. under the command of General
Tembled at Weſt-Springfield. Ge-
Greenwich with about 300 men,
s to March to Worceſter, and Co-
s to be reenforced by about 1500
unty of Berkſhire. Strong guards
parties. General Parks in attempt-
uards, yeſterday, at the ferry, had
nd ſeveral of the gentleman in com-
ounded, by ſwords, bayonets, &c.

E T O W N, January 29.
from Springfield we are informed,
herd had taken poſt at Continental
ld, with about 900 men, and Cap-
bout 500 inſurgents had aſſembled,
t Wilbraham, about ten miles from
on the 24th, Shays advanced with
diſpoſſeſs General Shepherd of the
e public ſtores. At about 4 o'clock,
to within about 60 rods of the hill,
one on the road and the other in
e left of the road. General Shep-
cer to Shays to know his intention,
advancing. Shays ſent in anſwer,
mined to have poſſeſſion of the hill
continued to advance. General
ent an officer forbidding him to ad-
l, and informing him he ſhould de-
d ſtores while he had life. Shays
and continued his march,—when
General Shepherd ordered two
to be fired over the column, and a
into the woods beyond them; but
ll continuing to advance, a piece of
lled and diſcharged whereby 3 men
one mortally wounded, who died
which the inſurgents immediately
t confuſion, and did not form again
ived at Chocobuy, about eight miles
They then croſſed the river and
eſt-Springfield, who it was ſaid had
him.—General Lincoln's troops ar-
d General Shepherd, the day after
e names of the perſons killed were
Enſign, Zimri Dickinſon, Simeon
ah Ward.
paragraph was received juſt as this
to preſs. A letter from General
en laſt Friday afternoon, to Mr.
tinental commiſſioner of accounts at
received on Saturday afternoon, in-
liam Shays at the head of 1200 men
on General Shepherd at Springfield.
ed of Shays what was his object, he
e barracks and quarters for his men."
" that they muſt be bought very
Shays however advanced; ſome can-
e then ordered to be thrown among
them, and they retreated, leaving four dead and dying, their wounded unknown. A company of light-horſe, and ſome volunteers from Worceſter county joined General Shepherd on Friday; and General Lincoln was expected with 1500 men. Shays remained in the vicinity with 2500 men.

NEW-YORK, January 27.

Yeſterday, about one o'clock in the morning, the ſtore of Mr. J. Star, merchant, in William-ſtreet, was diſcovered to be on fire. The bells were immediately rung, and the inhabitants turned out with their uſual alacrity; but notwithſtanding their greateſt exertions, the inner part of the houſe was entirely burnt before the flames could be extinguiſhed. It appears that this terrible accident had been occaſioned by the pipe of a ſtove, which was fixed in the front-ſtore, and that great part of the goods had been conſumed. before the alarm was given. By the ſpirited exertions of Capt. Waldron, the greateſt part of the houſehold furniture, clothes and books, were ſaved, but the whole ſtock in trade was entirely conſumed. Mr. Star's brother, who ſlept in an upper chamber, nearly periſhed in the flames, and was to all appearance dead when got out. Too much praiſe cannot be aſcribed to the different magiſtrates of this city, for their extreme attention upon this melancholy occaſion, and to the firemen and citizens, whoſe unremitted induſtry at laſt got over the violence of the flames, which, from the great progreſs they had made previous to their diſcovery, ſeemed to threaten a general conflagration. The whole loſs is eſtimated at upwards of five thouſand pounds.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

Yeſterday, the Supreme Court exhibited a ſtrong inſtance of human depravity and turpitude. Jacob Dryer, a convict, who by the act for mitigating the ſeverity of capital puniſhments, was to have been ſentenced to the wheelbarrow, refuſed to profit by the lenity of the law, and preferred death, ſentence of which was accordingly pronounced againſt him.

On Friday the 12th inſtant, ſailed from Marcus-Hook, his Catholic Majeſty's frigate Loretto, commanded by Don Thomas de Ugarte, for Cadiz, after loſing two of her anchors in the river by the ice. She carried on board the commander, officers and crew of his Catholic Majeſty's frigate Hero, lately condemned in this port.

Captain Crawford, in the ſhip Helena, who arrived a few days ago at Norfolk (after a hazardous paſſage of 14 weeks) from Greenock, informs, that on the 29th of November, he ſpoke the Ann, from Baltimore, bound to the Cape of Good-Hope, three days out.

Feb. 7, A letter from Connecticut, dated Sunday evening, Jan. 28, 8 o'clock, ſays, " I have juſt returned from Springfield, and agreeable to your requeſt, I will endeavour to inform you reſpecting the ſtate of affairs in that quarter. You doubtleſs have heard of the repulſe Mr. Shays met with laſt Thurſday. in attempting to take the ſtores, in which he loſt four men killed, and a number wounded.

" Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock, General Lincoln marched into Springfield with 2500 men: At four o'clock in the afternoon they proceeded for Weſt-Springfield, where Mr. Day, commander of about 400 inſurgents, was quartered. As ſoon as General Lincoln appeared at the river, Day with his party retreated in a very confuſed manner. General Lincoln continued marching until night came on, but could not come up with them. It was ſuppoſed Day was gone to join his friend Shays, who lay in a ſmall village, about 5 miles up the river.

" By the beſt accounts, Shays's whole party conſiſts of about 2000 men.

" General Lincoln was to march this day at one o'clock, to pay Shays a viſit. I ſuppoſe he will flee in the ſame manner that Day did.

" There is every appearance that government will ſubdue thoſe fellows in a very few days. The whole party under Generals Lincoln and Shepherd conſiſts of at leaſt 4000 men, excluſive of a great number of volunteers."

RICHMOND, February 3.

Extract of a letter from Davidſon County in the Weſtern part of North-Carolina, Naſh-Ville, October 20, 1786.

" People who live on theſe waters have been made very uneaſy by a report lately circulated, concerning the deſigns of the Spaniſh Court. We are informed that the Spaniſh Miniſter at New-York has formally propoſed to Congreſs, that they ſhould relinquiſh all claims to the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, at leaſt for the term of 21 years. Whatever property I may poſſeſs in this country, I do not find myſelf more intereſted in this queſtion than others of the inhabitants, for every man conſiders that his all is at ſtake. The man who takes or deſtroys one half of your property to-day, may be capricious enough to claim the other half to-morrow. We cannot ſee any good reaſon why the Spaniſh Court ſhould have refuſed us the navigation of a river which was formerly open to the Britiſh. They cannot poſſibly ſuppoſe that the United States alone are more formidable or more dangerous as neighbours, than the ſame people would have been if they had continued to be part of the Britiſh nation, for a part is not uſually ſtronger than the whole. Perhaps they treat us with contempt, and for that reaſon will not grant us what they never would have refuſed to Great-Britain:——The ſuppoſition is ſomewhat humiliating, but it is probable. I do not think that Spain ought to be more generous or more juſt than other nations, and I have been taught to believe that the opinions of Stateſmen concerning juſtice are greatly influenced by the length of their reſpective ſwords. The Spaniſh Miniſter ought to reaſon like other politicians, but ſtill I cannot perceive why he thinks it wiſe to exclude us from the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi. The inhabitants of this country contend, that every great river paſſing through an empire is to be conſidered as a general gift of Heaven which cannot ſubmit to any monopoly. They ſay that Spain has no more right to ſtop our navigation than ſhe has to prevent the ſun from ſhining upon our fields; by this ſhe would prevent our crops from growing and by that ſhe renders them of little uſe when they are grown. We have been told that the Emperor of Germany has not the free navigation of the Danube though it runs paſt his capital, and the mouth of the S—— on the other coaſt, has been cloſed by the Dutch. Twenty ſimilar inſtances of abſurdities have been mentioned, but twenty examples of oppreſſion would not reconcile one free man to chains. The day muſt come when the Emperor of Germany will tell the Turks, as he has lately told the Dutch, that he ought to be ſuffered to paſs out by the mouth of a river, which is navigable in his own dominions. The Spaniſh Miniſter is certainly aware that we claim the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, by the treaty of peace, and he ought to know that we ſhould have claimed it by the law of nature, if there had been no ſuch treaty. We now conſider the ſhutting up of the river as a palpable injury, and an act of hoſtility, by which the whole of our proſpect is reduced to leſs than half of its true value. It is natural to ſuppoſe that the tempers of men are ſoured by ſuch conduct, and that we look forward to the time when we ſhall be relieved from ſuch oppreſſion. It is ſeldom found that nations ſubmit long to inconveniencies which they are able to remove, even though they have no right to remove them. Surely there is not any nation that would ſuffer another to carry away her property, and keep it peaceably while ſhe had the power of reclaiming it. The navigation of the Miſſiſſippi is in this very predicament. There is not a man in the United States, at leaſt there is not a man, woman or boy, on the Weſtern waters, who does not believe that his claim to the navigation of that river, is as clear and indiſputable, as any claim he ever had to a cow or a horſe. Such claims are not ſuffered to periſh through the waſte of attention. In the proſecution of this claim, we do not expect much aſſiſtance from your ſide of the mountain, nor do we believe that Congreſs will intereſt themſelves ſeriouſly in our behalf. You are not deſirous to ſend coloniſts to this ſide of the mountain, becauſe your rents and taxes are better paid while you perſuade them to ſtay; but thouſands may come every year, without diminiſhing your numbers; and they certainly will come without your advice. We ſhall try to help ourſelves. If we are far from Jupiter, it is very fortunate that we are alſo far from his thunder. The Kentuckey ſettlement can readily turn out ten thouſand armed men at a forthnight's warning; and the counties of North-Carolina, on the Weſtern Waters, can arm a ſimilar number. It is a moderate computation, that admits the addition of 2000 men every year to our preſent number; our land is fertile, and we are not in the uſe of luxuries. Hence it is that we have a great deal of leiſure time on our hands; ſome of this time will preſently be employed in a manner that may not be acceptable to the Spaniards. Every man among us is a ſoldier, and while there is one unfriendly Indian in the woods, the ſame military ſpirit muſt be preſerved. You know with what facility a body of men may convey themſelves and their proviſions down the river in batteaux, and you alſo know that the capture of New-Orleans, or any other place at which we may point, can hardly be more difficult than the capture of a large bee-tree. I ſhall readily admit that the reduction of all the Spaniſh ſettlements on the Miſſiſſippi, would not ſecure us the liberty of exporting our produce; becauſe Spain having the command at ſea, might for many years to come, preſerve the navigation of the Bay of Mexico. Be this as it may, we know that men who have been long chafed by inſults and injuries, generally find a pleaſure in the mere opportunity of doing miſchief. If we cannot find a paſſage through the bay of Mexico, we ſhall be apt to find ſome other paſſage, for a great ſtream may be checked, or it may be diverted, but it cannot be dammed up.

" Many a wiſe Prince has opened the way for his enemy to paſs, rather than force him to deſperate meaſures. Let us ſuppoſe what will certainly happen, that our people ſhould attempt to open the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi; when they come to the mouth of the river, they will find the ſeas occupied by hoſtile ſhips of war. Would it not be natural for them, in ſuch a moment of indignation and diſappointment, to turn their eyes towards Mexico, or the colonies that are in that direction. There ſilver is ſaid to be plenty, and thither ſhips cannot come. Men who are accuſtomed to obſcure the march of regular mercinary armies, with all the incumbrance and apparatus of war, would hardly think us ſerious when we talk of marching 15 or 20,000 men in ſuch a country as this, where the inhabitants have no money, nor any other property, except lands and cattle; but the hiſtory of the Tartars, for more than 2000 years, may have taught them with what facility an army of ſavages can march. I do not ſay that we are already become ſavages, but having no large towns, nor fine houſes, nor expenſive furniture, nor other of the luxuries by which people are uſually attached to their houſes, and being all of us accuſtomed to live in the woods, on wild game, we have all the facilities of march that the Tartars had with this remarkable difference in our favor, they always marched to oppreſs others, we ſhall march to do ourſelves juſtice.

" After a flame ſhall have been kindled by this diſpute, it will be natural for people in ſome parts of Europe, to wonder that ſuch a cauſe ſhould have produced ſuch an effect. There are millions of people there who have lived time out of mind on navigable rivers, and neither they, nor their have ever viſited the mouths of thoſe rive they complain of the reſtraint. The reaſo they have not been accuſtomed to naviga have no taſte for the benefits of commerce. parts of the world, men, like trees, mere the ſpot that gave them birth. Men have ſe deſire for things to which they have not b tomed, and it is equally true, that men are weaned from their old habits. The Kam would be unhappy without his fiſh, and th dian without his rice, nor would a Dutch lingly forego the vicinity of water. Now i inconveniently enough for us on the We ters, that every one of us has appetites which he brought with him from a diſt We have lived in maritime countries, and ed the benefits of commerce; we know th porting certain articles which can eaſily be on our farms, we may buy other articles be very deſirable, and articles which we ca make. We muſt therefore be allowed our produce, for when a whole nation has which is not ſitted to their ſituation, they bly ſtrive to alter their ſituation. If the trading is not given us, we muſt take it.

" On the whole, I have conſidered thi with great attention [redacted] have endeavoure mine all the pr[redacted]uences that m to Spain from [redacted]igation of the pi, and fr[redacted]; but I cannot gle argu[redacted] their preſent co givin[redacted]te the Miſſiſſipp trad[redacted]ne other ſtipulated wou[redacted] that Spaniſh ſhips the [redacted]r produce; by th the [redacted]ld be ſtrengthened of th[redacted] would become reſpe great[redacted]s would be employed i ing t[redacted]exporting the groſs produc porting[redacted], by which they would be at home, and a friendly intercourſe would b ed between the two nations. Let the nav thoſe waters be denied us, as they are at pr he muſt be ſhort ſighted indeed who does ſee troubles of a very ſerious nature, and that may not eaſily, nor quietly be brought Our preſent complaints ſeem to ariſe from t ſy of the Spaniſh Miniſter, who is afraid paſs through a corner of a very inconſide vince, leſt we ſhould in proceſs of time fin to the ſilver mines. By preventing us f in the road that we have a right to trave certainly be provoked to explore other pat to a wiſe nation are not ſo deſirable. A p does not lead to ſuch deſirable riches as th are gained by cultivating the ſoil, the reſu not more profitable nor deſirable to us, m tremely inconvenient to the Spaniſh natio

ALEXANDRIA, Februar

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in his Correſpondent in this Town, dated J 1787.

" The 19th Inſtant an Army marched t ter, under the Command of General Linc an End to the Commotions in this State. Accounts from them were the 26th Inſtant. Shepherd with 1200 Men in favor of G had then taken Poſt at the Arſenal at Spr The Inſurgents, under Shays, to the Numb Men marched into Springfield.—General informed them the Line was drawn, bey they muſt not paſs, at which they la marched on. when the General fired too F upon them, killed three and wounded ſeve immediately retreated five Miles, I ſuppoſ more Force.—General Lincoln was at th upwards of 2000 Men upon full marc Miles of Springfield, at which Place he arrived Night before laſt.—We expect Intelligence every Moment.—General L ſix Companies of Artillery with him;—but gents have not a ſingle Piece.—Our Gene bly will fit this Week.—Government are d to put an End to thoſe unhappy Commotio ry lenient Method has been tryed—but poſe; an Army is now employed whic be diſbanded until it is determined who ſh in Future."

Late Accounts from England adviſe, T co is prohibited from being imported into Great-Britain in American Bottoms.

An elegant Ball was given at Mr. W Room on Monday Evening, at which w ant Aſſemblage of Ladies, it being the Eve the Anniverſary of the Birth-Day of his E General WASHINGTON.

We hear from George-Town and Colch a Ball was given to the Ladies of both Pla ſame Occaſion.

Lately died at the Houſe of General C Wilmington (North-Carolina) ROBERT Eſq; late a General in the Service of t States.

Extract from an Act for opening and certain public Roads.

" AND *be it further enacted*, That th ſioners appointed by an act, enti for keeping certain roads in repair, or a them being firſt ſworn, ſhall have full are hereby required to view and mark ou convenient way for turning and ſtrai roads, leading from Veſtal's and Snickers Alexandria, having regard as well to th of individuals who may be affected there convenience of the public, and to direct be opened and repaired agreeable to the

vigable rivers, and neither they, nor their [illegible] have ever visited the mouths of those rivers [illegible] they complain of the restraint. The reaso[illegible] they have not been accustomed to navigation, and have no taste for the benefits of commerce. In other parts of the world, men, like trees, merely [illegible] on the spot that gave them birth. Men have se[illegible] much desire for things to which they have not been accustomed, and it is equally true, that men are not easily weaned from their old habits. The Kamschakdale would be unhappy without his fish, and the East-Indian without his rice, nor would a Dutchman willingly forego the vicinity of water. Now it happens, inconveniently enough for us on the Western Waters, that every one of us has appetites or habits which he brought with him from a distant place. We have lived in maritime countries, and have tasted the benefits of commerce; we know that by exporting certain articles which can easily be produced on our farms, we may buy other articles which may be very desirable, and articles which we cannot easily make. We must therefore be allowed to export our produce, for when a whole nation has a passion which is not fitted to their situation, they will infallibly strive to alter their situation. If the liberty of trading is not given us, we must take it.

"On the whole, I have considered this question with great attention [illegible] have endeavoured to examine all the pro[illegible]uences that might arise to Spain from [illegible]igation of the Mississippi, and fro[illegible]; but I cannot find a single argu[illegible] their present conduct. By giving [illegible]te the Mississippi, and to trad[illegible]he other stipulated place, it wou[illegible] that Spanish ships would be the [illegible]r produce; by these means the [illegible]ld be strengthened, and one of th[illegible] would become respectable and great[illegible]s would be employed in cultivating t[illegible] exporting the gross produce, and importing [illegible]s, by which they would be kept quiet at home, and a friendly intercourse would be preserved between the two nations. Let the navigation of those waters be denied us, as they are at present, and he must be short sighted indeed who does not foresee troubles of a very serious nature, and troubles that may not easily, nor quietly be brought to an end. Our present complaints seem to arise from the jealousy of the Spanish Minister, who is afraid to let us pass through a corner of a very inconsiderable province, lest we should in process of time find our way to the silver mines. By preventing us from going in the road that we have a right to travel, we shall certainly be provoked to explore other paths, which to a wise nation are not so desirable. A path which does not lead to such desirable riches as those which are gained by cultivating the soil, the result, though not more profitable nor desirable to us, must be extremely inconvenient to the Spanish nation."

ALEXANDRIA, February 15.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Boston to his Correspondent in this Town, dated January 28, 1787.

"The 19th Instant an Army marched to Worcester, under the Command of General Lincoln to put an End to the Commotions in this State.—The last Accounts from them were the 26th Instant.—General Shepherd with 1200 Men in favor of Government had then taken Post at the Arsenal at Springfield.—The Insurgents, under Shays, to the Number of 1500 Men marched into Springfield.—General Shepherd informed them the Line was drawn, beyond which they must not pass, at which they laughed and marched on, when the General fired two Field Pieces upon them, killed three and wounded seven.—They immediately retreated five Miles, I suppose to collect more Force.—General Lincoln was at the Head of upwards of 2000 Men upon full march within 3 Miles of Springfield, at which Place he must have arrived Night before last.—We expect important Intelligence every Moment.—General Lincoln has six Companies of Artillery with him;—but the Insurgents have not a single Piece.—Our General Assembly will sit this Week.—Government are determined to put an End to those unhappy Commotions.—Every lenient Method has been tryed—but to no Purpose; an Army is now employed which will not be disbanded until it is determined who shall govern in Future."

Late Accounts from England advise, That Tobacco is prohibited from being imported into any Port in Great-Britain in American Bottoms.

An elegant Ball was given at Mr. Wise's Ball-Room on Monday Evening, at which was a brilliant Assemblage of Ladies, it being the Evening after the Anniversary of the Birth-Day of his Excellency General WASHINGTON.

We hear from George-Town and Colchester, that a Ball was given to the Ladies of both Places, on the same Occasion.

Lately died at the House of General Clarke, near Wilmington (North-Carolina) ROBERT HOWE, Esq; late a General in the Service of the United States.

Extract from an Act for opening and straitening certain public Roads.

"AND *be it further enacted*, That the Commissioners appointed by an act, entitled an act for keeping certain roads in repair, or any three of them being first sworn, shall have full power and are hereby required to view and mark out the most convenient way for turning and straitening the roads, leading from Vestal's and Snickers's Gaps to Alexandria, having regard as well to the situation of individuals who may be affected thereby, as the convenience of the public, and to direct the same to be opened and repaired agreeable to the said act.

"*And be it further enacted*, That no County Court shall have power by any order or proceeding, to alter or change the ground or course of either of the said recited roads, established as aforesaid."

A true extract.

Teste, JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

☞ The Commissioners of the roads leading from Alexandria to Vestal's and Snickers's Gaps, are desired to meet at Leesburg, on Monday the 11th of March, which is the first day of Loudon Court, in order to carry the above law into effect.

An Act to raise a Supply of Money for the United States in Congress assembled.

WHEREAS it has become indispensably necessary, in the present emergency of affairs, to make immediate provision for the sum of ninety thousand dollars, in compliance with the requisition of Congress, of the twenty-first day of October last; *Be it therefore enacted*, That from and after the tenth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, an additional duty of six shillings per hogshead on every hogshead of tobacco passed at and shipped from any public warehouse, within this Commonwealth, shall be paid to the inspectors, at such warehouses respectively for the time being, at the time of delivering out the said tobacco for exportation, to be accounted for by the said inspectors, and paid into the public treasury, at the following periods, to wit, the first day of March, the first day of October, and the thirty-first day of December; for which they shall be allowed two and a half *per centum*, on the amount of the sum paid by them into the Treasury, for their trouble, to be credited in the settlement of their accounts with the Treasurer. *And be it further enacted*, That the several Inspectors shall, in the court of their county, enter into bond in the penalty of one thousand pounds, with sufficient security, with condition for the true and faithful collection and accounting for the duties imposed by this act; which bond shall be by the clerk of the court transmitted to the Auditors of Public Accounts within one month thereafter. Any Inspector failing or neglecting so to do, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, to be recovered with costs, by motion in any Court of Record within this Commonwealth, on giving ten days notice of such motion. And if any inspector shall fail or neglect to account with the Treasurer for the duties aforesaid, at the stated periods beforementioned, he or they so failing or neglecting, shall be liable to a judgment, on the motion of the Solicitor, either in the General Court or Court of the county where such delinquent shall reside; provided ten days previous notice be given of such motion. *Provided also*, That this act shall continue and be in force until the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and no longer.

Public Sale.

Will be sold on the first Monday in March next, at Capt. Harper's wharf,

THE SLOOP NANCY, burthen 25 tons, with all her tackling and apparel.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, February 15, 1787.

TO BE SOLD FOR

Ready Cash,

On Capt. Harper's wharf, on the 1st day of March next, if not sold before at private sale,

THREE fishing SEINES of different sizes and qualities.—For particulars of private sale apply to Capt. JAMES WOODWARD at his store on said wharf, or Col. MARSTELLER.

Alexandria, February 15, 1787.

Will be sold to the highest bidder for ready-money, on the 16th day of March next, at the plantation whereon Thomas Moody now lives, near the old Court-House, Fairfax County, Virginia,

SEVERAL valuable country-born SLAVES, Houshold Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. &c. belonging to the estate of Benjamin Moody, deceased.

THOMAS MOODY, Executor.

February 12, 1787.

FOR SALE,

A NEAT London made double CHAIR with harness complete.—For terms inquire of the Printers. Likewise, a genteel good HORSE.

Alexandria, Feb. 15, 1787.

THE Subscribers have for sale a TRACT of LAND, containing about 213 acres, situated about four miles from the town of Bath, lying on Sleepy-Creek.—There is on this tract a considerable quantity of improved meadow and some necessary houses.——We have also for sale, TWO LOTS in the town of Bath, on one of which there is a very commodious dwelling-house and kitchen; the former having two rooms below and one above stairs, with a fire place in each, and a good cellar; the latter a stable for six horses.—For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS GRIGGS, in Berkeley County, near Charles-Town.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.
CORBIN WASHINGTON.

Prospect-Hill, Feb. 3, 1787.

Just arrived,

The ship Friendship, Capt. Wilson Nixon, from Whitehaven, with an assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, &c. which will be disposed of by applying to

Robinson, Sanderson and Rumney,

At their wholesale store, on Fairfax-street. The following are the principal articles,

BEST stoved Liverpool Salt, which will be sold low by the quantity,
Best old proof Jamaica Rum in puncheons,
Stone Ware in crates, consisting of bottles, jugs, pickle-pots, &c.
Wool Cards in boxes,
Best Mould Candles, in boxes,
Copperas,
Bed-Cords and White Cordage,
A few chaldrons of Coal,
Liverpool Beer, London Porter and best Red Port bottled in casks of 3 dozen each,
Falling Axes,
Broad and narrow Hoes,
Spades and Shovels,
Frying-Pans,
Sad-Irons, &c.

Also a variety of HARDWARE and CUTLERY assorted in boxes, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Alexandria, Feb. 15, 1787.

N. B. They beg leave to inform their friends and customers, that by advices received per this vessel from Whitehaven, the Esther, Captain Ledger, was taking on board their SPRING CARGO, and would leave Whitehaven, for this port the last week in December at farthest.—In consequence of which she may be expected in all next month.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will positively be sold on Court Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, upon the premises, for cash only,

A LOT of GROUND opposite the Meeting-House, fronting on Wolf-street 20 feet and in depth 100 feet to a ten feet alley, upon which is erected a FRAMED DWELLING-HOUSE 16 by 25 feet, with three fire places, two rooms on each floor and a cellar under the whole.—The lot is clear of rent and every other incumbrance, and the title indisputable.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, February 15, 1787.

MRS. LOMAX informs the public and her customers in general, that she intends to continue keeping a PUBLIC HOUSE, equally furnished as in her husbands life-time, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favor, and engages nothing shall be wanting on her part to deserve their custom.

Alexandria, Feb. 15, 1787.

THE term of partnership of LITHGOW and HARRISON; of this place, having expired the 4th of July last, by consent of parties, it was at that time dissolved accordingly; the books, bonds and other papers belonging to the partnership, was then lodged and are still with the said Lithgow, in order to collect the debts and pay off what debts was due from the partnership.

The Subscriber being very desirous of having a final settlement of the business of that partnership as soon as possible, he most earnestly requests those who have any demands against it to bring them in for settlement; and those indebted, to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can, or will be given.

He also requests those indebted for goods delivered them at his store in this place, kept on his own account, by Mr. JOHN LINTON, jun. to close their accounts immediately by payment or bond.

MATTHEW HARRISON.

Dumfries, Feb. 5, 1787.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE time of an indented Irish SERVANT WOMAN who has 4 years to serve; she is honest, has a good constitution and is accustomed to washing, &c.—For further particulars inquire of the Printers.

Alexandria, Feb. 15, 1787.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away the last of December from the Subscriber living in Caroline County, a Mulatto slave, named SHADRACH, a blacksmith by trade, very strait when he walks, except his knees, has a bushy head of hair, was dressed in Virginia clothes, a round felt hat, has a green cadee with yellow binding which he wears as a cloak, his fore teeth are out, and he has a remarable smile when spoken to.—He is apt to drink, but when drunk or sober brags much of his abilities, either as a smith, weaver, or with a scythe, and is very quarrelsome.—He may attempt to pass as a freeman.—The above reward will be given to secure him in any gaol, so that I get him again.

STEPHEN SUTTON.

Feb. 15, 1787.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off, and others from harbouring him, at their peril.

POETRY.

ON CHARITY.

"THAT breaſt which melts at other's woe,
Alone can real pleaſure know,
Alone is bleſt and calm;
This ſure is charity refin'd,
Which pitying heals the wounded mind,
And pours on grief rich balm.
This will each other loſs ſupply,
And pleaſe when other beauties fly,
Which now our hearts alarm;
When fades the bloom of Nancy's face,
With all her elegance and grace,
And every other charm."

EPITAPH,

On a young Lady who died at a public Aſſembly.

"THIS marble read! ye beauteous fair, and view
My mouldering ſtate, and that prepar'd for you:
In this dark manſion of the ſilent dead,
Believe already mark'd your duſty bed:
But now, like you, with health, with beauty bleſt,
I heedleſs paſs'd this ſpot, my lateſt reſt:
Thoughtleſs, like you, my hours to faſhion gave,
Nor ſaw death pointing to my op'ning grave.
Fluſh'd with the *flattering future*, did not ween,
Mortality would aſk his debt of gay ſixteen;
Laugh'd thro' the coming hours—untaught ſo ſoon,
My ſun might, as it did, go down at noon.
Deck'd for the revel dance, with eager breath
I ſought my fav'rite's hand—but gave it death.
Thus while my breaſt for fancied tranſport burn'd,
Doom'd was I, "whence no traveller return'd!"
Order'd my eyes to cloſe in endleſs night,
Eyes, which flatt'ry ſaid, made darkneſs light.
My fair aſſociates, whom I once did love,
Approach my tomb! may it didactive prove.
Make it your mirror, and reflected ſee
Your own deceaſe, in my mortality.
When adulation calls your forms divine,
Remember now what is, what once was mine.
Thro' your mind's eye behold my putrid frame,
Then give ſuch incenſe its deſerved name:
May it impreſs this leſſon on your minds,
Truſt each alike, life's tenure, and the winds!
Be ever ready—think the fiat given,
Look to the future, but be that to Heaven!
Conceive your youth, as age, and evermore,
Think death as near at twenty as fourſcore,
Then may you dare his ſhaft, and if it flies
And ſtrikes you young, you're ripen'd for the ſkies."

William Hunter, jun.

Has for ſale the following articles, cheap for caſh, tobacco, flour or genſang,

LISBON wine in pipes and quarter caſks,
Teneriff ditto in pipes,
Mountain ditto in buts,
Brandy in pipes,
Hyſon tea in cheſts,
Earthen ware in crates well aſſorted,
Glaſs ditto in ditto,
Nails by the caſk,
Liverpool ſalt,
Scots barley in kegs,
And a variety of DRY-GOODS.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1787.

To be ſold at the late dwelling-houſe of Moſes Simpſon, deceaſed, in Fairfax County, near Wolf-Run, for ready-money,

ABOUT THIRTY young likely Virginia born SLAVES, amongſt whom there are a valuable blackſmith and ſhoemaker; alſo, a waggon and team, ſeveral horſes and mares, a large and valuable ſtock of cattle, hogs and ſheep, the crop of corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, &c. between four and five thouſand weight of pork, houſehold and kitchen furniture, tools and utenſils of every ſort.—The ſale will begin on Thurſday the 22d of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, and continue until all is ſold.

Alſo, will be ſold on the firſt day of March, if fair, if not the next fair day, at his quarter on Pohick in ſaid county, all the crop of corn, wheat, fodder, ſtock of cattle, hogs, horſes, tools and utenſils of every kind.

All perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in as the law directs, that they may be ſettled; and all indebted by bill, bond or open account, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment otherwiſe they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

RICHARD SIMPSON, }
WILLIAM SIMPSON, } Executors.

January 24, 1787.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

Woollens.

Jonathan Swift and Company,

Have juſt imported per the ſhip Waſhington,

AN additional aſſortment of WOOLLENS, conſiſting of narrow STROUDS, twilled COATINGS, BROADCLOTHS in half pieces from 2/7 to 3/6 coſt, BEARSKINS, BLANKETING, &c. &c. which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

William Buddicom,

Has for ſale the following articles, cheap for caſh or produce,

A PARCEL of Liverpool blown Salt in bags of four buſhels each and looſe, ſixty dozen of London Porter, ſeveral pieces of Manchester Velvets, Velverets and Thickſets, Marſeilles Quilting, Muſlinets, Checks, Hats, aſſorted Nails both for houſe and ſhip uſe, Oakum, Iron Pots, Sea Quadrants, Hatters' Trimmings, &c.—He begs all thoſe gentlemen who have any demands againſt him to come and ſettle; and moſt earneſtly requeſts thoſe who ſtand indebted to him either by bond or open account, to ſettle the ſame, as no farther indulgence can be given.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1787.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the POTOMACK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch of the Subſcribers for ſhares in the Company, as are delinquents in making the payments heretofore called for by the Board, that unleſs the payment firſt called for of 5 per cent. and the ſecond of 2½ per cent. on each ſhare, are made to the Treaſurer by the firſt of March next; the third of 10 per cent. by the firſt of April next, and the fourth of 10 per cent. by the firſt of May next, they will proceed to make immediate ſale of the ſhares agreeable to law.—And for the information of ſuch perſons as have not made themſelves acquainted with the directions of the law in this caſe, the Board think proper to inform them that "if ſuch ſale does not produce the full ſum ordered and directed to be advanced as aforeſaid, with the incidental charges, the ſaid Preſident and Directors or a majority of them, may, in the name of the Company ſue for and recover the balance by action of debt or on the caſe; and the ſaid purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations as if the ſaid ſale and conveyance had been made by the original proprietor."—And it is expected that thoſe who have it in their power will make their payments as early as poſſible, that the Board may be enabled to proceed in the work with more vigor.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN POTTS, Jun. Secretary.

Jan. 3, 1787.

To be Sold,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

COMMON PRAYER BOOKS, as reviſed by the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church.——A SERMON preached at Chriſt Church, Philadelphia, at the opening of the Convention on the 21ſt of June, 1786, by the Rev. William White, D. D.——They may likewiſe be had at the ſtore of Mr. Benjamin Day, merchant in Fredericksburg.

Alſo a few Copies of the HISTORY of a SESSION of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the STATE of MARYLAND, held at the City of ANNAPOLIS, commenced in November, 1785.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

Joſeph Delarue,

Juſt from Paris,

OFFERS his Services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town and the adjacent Country, as a Scourer of Silks, Chintzes, and woollen Cloths, and gives a new Gloſs to them.—His Terms are moderate, and he may be found at Mr. Auguſtus Delarue's Houſe.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

THE ſhip UNION, Capt. GILES SULLIVAN, now lying in this port, will take in TOBACCO for L'ORIENT.—For terms apply to
HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, October 31, 1786. **

To be RENTED for one or more years,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE, agreeably ſituated on St. Aſaph-ſtreet, between Wolf and Wilkes ſtreets, with two rooms below and two above, and the LOT on which it ſtands, containing half an acre.—Alſo, for ſale or hire, a NEGRO WENCH accuſtomed to houſe work.—Alſo, to be ſold two or three LOTS, agreeably ſituated on Duke-ſtreet, and a few acres of LAND, within 300 or 400 yards of the town, ſubject to a moderate ground-rent.—The above property will be rented and ſold on eaſy terms, by applying to RICHARD ARELL, DAVID ARELL, or WILLIAM HUNTER, Sen.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1787.

Dumfries, Jan. 16, 1787.

THE Subſcriber wiſhing to diſcontinue the buſineſs of retailing goods, will ſell the STOCK he has on hand, to the amount of 8 or £. 900 worth; they are well aſſorted for a retail ſtore, and I will take the coſt and charges for them, on a credit of eighteen months and two years, perhaps the money may not then be wanted, provided the principal is well ſecured and the intereſt punctually paid as it may afterwards become due.

I will alſo let the LOT and HOUSE I now live in, on an eaſy rent for 3 or 4 years; it is a large convenient houſe, well ſituated for a tavern, being next door to the Court-Houſe, and where I am told, that formerly conſiderable ſums of money were made in that way.—The whole lot and garden is under a ſtrong pailing, and the garden well planted with a variety of choice fruit, and is thought to be the moſt healthy and pleaſant ſituation in this town.—I propoſe moving into the country in the month of April or May next, at which time poſſeſſion may be had, or before, if wanted by any perſon who may incline to rent it. MATTHEW HARRISON.

To be rented, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of May next,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, ſuitable either for a tavern or private gentleman, likewiſe a ſtore, well calculated for a retailer, adjoining the houſe, and poſſeſſion may be had immediately.——The premiſes are ſituated on Prince-ſtreet, near Capt. Harper's wharf.——For further particulars inquire of MICHAEL THORN.

Alexandria, Jan. 31, 1787.

COFFEE-HOUSE.

NICHOLAS HANNAH informs the gentlemen, merchants and traders, that he has opened a COFFEE-HOUSE in the firſt three-ſtory houſe on Fairfax-ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets, with boxes and apartments; and promiſes good entertainment, to thoſe who favor him with their cuſtom, and makes no doubt of pleaſing thoſe who call on him with every article expected at a Coffee-Houſe, and will alſo take in private boarders on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Alexandria, Dec. 28, 1786.

To be leaſed for a term of years or lives,

THREE FARMS, each containing about eighty acres, whereof at leaſt one-eighth part is well watered meadow land, and one-fourth part in wood, ſituate between five and ſix miles from Alexandria.—One of the farms has a dwelling-houſe, ſome fruit trees, about eight acres in timothy and about thirty acres in wheat.—Poſſeſſion may be had immediately and the terms will be made known by the ſubſcriber, or Mr. RICHARD M. SCOTT living in Alexandria. CHARLES LEE.

Jan. 31, 1787.

Wanted on Rent, either in Loudon, Frederick or Berkeley Counties, or in Maryland, near Alexandria,

A FARM from one to three hundred acres, with a convenient houſe, either brick, ſtone or frame, near one hundred acres of clear land with good fence, and ſome meadow, with the neceſſary out-houſes for a family, good land for grain or tobacco, or a mill with a ſmall tract of land. Any perſon who may have either of theſe beforementioned, are requeſted to apply to Mr. WILLIAM HERBERT, REYNOLDS and BERKLEY, or EDWARD HARPER in Alexandria, either perſonally or by letter, acquainting them of the terms they would rent ſuch on, with a particular deſcription of the place. The perſon who wants it is acquainted with farming, having lived many years on a farm in New-Jerſey.—Poſſeſſion will be wanted ſome time in March next.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has taken the houſe on Prince-ſtreet, lately occupied by Capt. Abel Willis, wherein he propoſes to provide OYSTER SUPPERS during the ſeaſon, for ſuch gentlemen as chooſe to honor him with their company.—He has alſo the beſt of liquors, and will give ſuch attendance as is in his power. He will likewiſe take in a few boarders upon reaſonable terms.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Alexandria, Jan. 25, 1787.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all whom it may concern, that a quantity of ſtone has lain upon the county wharf this eight weeks, to the great prejudice of ſaid wharf; the owner is requeſted to take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the wharfage and the expence of this advertiſement.

JOSEPH GREENWAY, H. M.

Alexandria, Jan. 31, 1787.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.